THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are *requested to* note the number of times *they wish* them inserted.

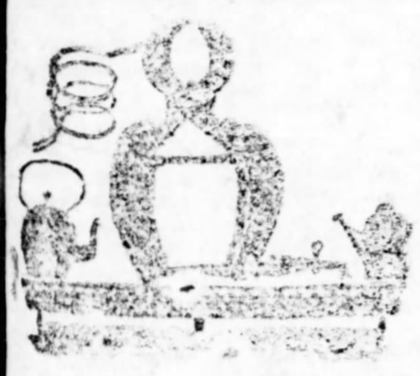
☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Tailers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Arnett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Ranges, Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reeded Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into STILLS, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 150 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

COTTON AND WOOL MACHINERY.

THE subscribers have fixed a convenient shop at Mr. Anthony Beelen's Foundery, for the purpose of carrying on the *Machine Making Business*, in its various branches; such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Doubling, Roving, Winding Blocks, Stretching Frames, Mules, Throsses, Winding Machines for Warping, Reels, and every other article in the Manufacturing of Cotton

Also, Wool Card Bilieys and Jennies

From their long experience at the Union Manufactory of Maryland, and other parts of the United States in the above line, they flatter themselves to be entitled to a share of the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

Orders will be thankfully received and executed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

ROE & LAWSON.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer by whole sale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK
For 1813

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentuck, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippi after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen Pittsburgh, October 13

200 Dollars Reward

A bundle containing 300 sheets of twenty dollar notes, printed in *blank* for the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was taken out of a box and supposed to be stolen on the night of the 19th instant, at the house of Messrs. Woodford and Taliaferro in Fredericksburg. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said notes to Dabney Herndon, Esq of that place, or to the subscriber.

That the public may be guarded against imposition, they are informed, that *no twenty dollar notes have been nor will be issued* by the Farmers' Bank of Virginia or any of its branches, until further notice.

WM. NEKERVIS, *Cashier*
Richmond, 30th October, 1812

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY* on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N B A generous price given for *POT* or *PEARL ASH* December 21, 1812. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of *Theodore Mazurie & Co.* is *this day* dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having any demands against them are requested to call on THEODORE MAZURIE for immediate settlement.

Pittsburgh December 22, 1812.
3tq

SCUTCHING TOW
OF
FLAX AND HEMP,

A LARGE QUANTITY WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE USE

OF THE

Pittsburgh Steam Paper-Mill.

ONE Cent and an half given by the subscribers, at their Book store, for scutching tow, clean and well shaken—

R & J PATTERSON
December 24, eow3tq

FULLING AND DYEING.

THE subscriber has now in complete operation a *NEW FULLING MILL*, on Montour's Run, half a mile above the old Fulling Mill, formerly in the name of Robert Miller, deceased. He will carry on the Fulling Business in all its different branches, and as he will attend to the business in person, so that those who may favor him with their custom, may rely upon having their work executed in the best manner

Cloth will be received at the store of GEO COCHRAN, Esq Market street, Pittsburgh, and returned dressed, or at the Mill, as may best suit the customer

JOHN WALKER
Moon township, Allegheny county,
December 24, 1812

FOR SALE,
A fount of Long Primer, and
A fount of English,
Of which this advertisement is a specimen. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Dec. 29, 1812.

From the Federal Republican.

SPIRIT OF MARYLAND.

The following are the resolutions laid on the table of the House of Delegates of Maryland on Wednesday, which we refered to on Monday, and which have been passed—The proceeding places Maryland within the honorable pale of declared opposition to the corrupt and profligate war, which though commenced by an insignificant majority, has lasted long enough to lay low the honor and the interests of this nation, as well as to evince clearly the loathing and abhorence with which it is almost universally beheld.]

Whereas the permanence and security of our republican institutions depend on the virtue and the attachment of the people—to foster the one—and to confirm the other, is the bounden duty of those to whom, under our inestimable constitution, the administration of public affairs is entrusted For this purpose, a pacific policy is essential, and ought never to be abandoned except in cases of extreme emergency, in defence of national independence, and to repel the hostile invasion of territorial rights.

War is the heaviest calamity that can afflict a nation: If resorted to without just cause it must inevitably provoke the displeasure of the Almighty Arbiter of the universe. It produces a boundless waste of blood and treasure; it demoralizes the habits of the people; it gives birth to standing armies; it clothes a dominant faction with power, *in addition to the inclination*, to infringe the dearest privileges of freemen—to fetter the freedom of speech and of the press—to plunder private property—to suspend habeas corpus—to violate the constitution by implication and by new definitions and constructions of treason, under the mask of law; to subject an odious and unrelenting persecution perhaps to punishment, citizens whose only crime is an opposition, fairly, honestly, and constitutionally supported, to the system of the national administration.

Offensive war is at all times repugnant to the genius of a republic, but if waged by the rulers of a free community, the people, who must necessarily encounter the perils and support the cost of the contest, have a right to expect that at least a chance of success, a favorable prospect of benefits to be derived overbalancing any injuries to be incured, the probable atchievement of the grand objects contended for, and the permanent establishment of national rights, will be made manifest to them. To this end adequate preparation is necessary—genious and patriotism must explore and call into exercise all the national resources—the treasury must be replenished, and every deficiency provided for—a military and naval force raised with all the necessary munitions of war competent to repel any hostile invasion, and commensurate with the plans of schemes of conquest—Such a state of preparation would banish all apprehension of entanging alliances with that ferocious despotism, which has blotted from the map of Europe every republic of the old world.

In the application of these remarks to the course of policy pursued by the government of the U. S. every friend to his country will at once discern, that it is calculated to excite the liveliest anxiety and alarm.

After an unprecedented perseverance in a system of commercial restrictions, producting individual distress and national impoverishment, our country is committed in a war with a powerful and formidable foe without adequate preparation; with an inefficient military force; with a reduced navy, and with an exhausted treasury ——To obviate the immediate and oppressive difficulties of the crisis—militia and volunteers are subjected to field and garrison duty, and called upon to supply the deficiency of regulars—enormous sums are to be raised by loans and taxes, and a neighbouring colony of the enemy is invaded by the detachments of undisciplined troops, imperfectly supplied with necessaries ——Under such circumstances, folly only can expect success; and should further defeat, disgrace and dismay, accompany our military operations, the gloomy anticipation of an unnatural alliance with the conqueror of continental Europe will naturally be indulged

Thus embarked in a disastrous contest, the nation harrassed and debilitated by its continuance, will sigh for peace, and for its attainment the immediate and important objects contended for will be abandoned.

The avowed causes of this war were the orders in council and the impressment of American seamen; the first of these causes is removed, and it may reasonably infered, from the communications of the President of the U S. to congress respecting the negociations with the British government—that the latter might be adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations——Influenced by these considerations, & believing it to be an imperious duty of the house of delegates of Maryland, elected with a view to our present foreign relations, to express the opinion of their constituents relative to the present state of public affairs——Therefore,

Resolved—That a defensive war ought to be prosecuted and sustained at all hazards; and for this purpose we are at all times prepared to undergo any privations, and to devote our lives & fortunes to the public service.

Resolved,

That offensive war is incompatible with the principles of republicanism, subversive of the ends of all just government, and repugnant to the best interests of the United States.

Resolved,

That the declaration of war against G. B by a small majority of the congress of the U. States, was unwise and impolitic, and if unsuccessful, the grand objects contended for must be abandoned.

Resolved,

That it is at all times the inalienable right of freemen fully and openly to investigate the conduct of their rulers, and that we will on every occasion vindicate the freedom of speech and of the press, and that the definition of treason given by the constitution of the U. States is the only one sanctioned by justice & rational liberty.

Resolved,

That the conduct of the governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, respecting the quota of militia demanded from them respectively, by the Secretary of War of the U States, was constitutional, and merits our decided approbation.

Resolved,

That the navy is the kind of national defence least dangerous to liberty, and most compatible with the genious, habits and interests of the people of the U. S. and whilst we view with delight, admiration and enthusiasm—the heroism of a Hull—a Decatur,—a Jones—and their gallant associates, we are furnished with additional motives for approbation of the policy of augmenting the naval force of our country.

From the Buffalo Gazette.

COUNTER STATEMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE disgraceful attempt of Gen Smyth to invade Canada has every where excited astonishment; and tho' much has been said and written respecting it, yet no statement has been laid before the public, calculated to make that impression which the public mind ought to feel. The official despatch of Gen. S. is in many instances erroneous: and so far from being a dignified statement of facts, is but a pitiful attempt at personal abuse, containing little more than the suggestions of humbled arrogance and pride. From Gen. Porter a statement was expected, that would enable the public to form a correct opinion of the shameful transactions of the 28th of Nov. and the 1st instant. But the *affair* of Grand Island has induced Gen. P. to deviate from his original intention; and he has merely given a detail of facts, so far as they came within his knowledge, without once referring to the *causes* of the extraordinary conduct of Gen. Smyth.—The public, therefore, have a right to expect a statement of somewhat different features, from some one whose pen has not been shackled by "*an affair of honor*" Under this impression, the writer of the following article, feels that he need not further apologize to his fellow citizens, for thus intruding upon their attention.

The publication of General Porter contains, with a few exceptions, a correct history of the most prominent proceedings of the army under Gen. Smyth; but many things are therein omitted which ought to be known, in order to guide the public opinion, and enable those at a distance from the scene of action, to judge correctly of the conduct that was pursued. Without repeating what has been already told, it is sufficient to mention those facts which have been passed over in silence.

On the morning of the 27th, a party was ordered by Gen. Smyth to cross the river and storm the batteries of the enemy opposite Black Rock.—This was intended to have been effected by surprize; but the boats had just got under way, when an alarm gun was fired from the opposite shore, and the expedition was abandoned.—On the same day the following general orders were issued.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Buffalo, November 27, 1812.

The men for service in this camp, and those in the vicinity, will cook to-day two days provisions, and have it in their haversacks at retreat.

At reveillee to-morrow every soldier will put on his knapsack, shoulder his musket, and, prepared for battle, with flint and cartridges, will march to the navy yard on his way to Canada.

The boats will be ready for embarkation.

The tents and sick will be left under the care of guards of invalids, until a convenient time.

Friends of your country! ye who have the will to do, the heart to dare, the moment wished for has arrived. Think on your country's honors torn; her rights trampled on; her sons enslaved; her infants perishing by the hatchet:—be strong, be brave, and let the ruffian power of the British king cease on this continent.

(Signed) ALEX. SMYTH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding

The terms of the above orders were so strong and positive, that some did even suppose that the government of the United States would soon extend to the frozen ocean.

The events that took place on the morning of the 28th, at the time the enemy's batteries were stormed, and their cannon rendered useless, have been amply detailed in the publication of Gen. Porter; though from the official despatch of Gen Smyth it would be impossible to form any but an incorrect opinion of the brilliant achievment.

From a perusal of it, one would suppose that Capt King alone distinguished himself, and was alone entitled to the meed of praise; and so far from giving due credit to the gallant tars who were concerned in the expedition, the manner in which he mentions them would induce a belief that they basely fled in the moment of trial

This gross misrepresentation on the part of Gen. Smyth doubtless arose from a pitiful desire to revenge himself on Lieut. Angus, who commanded the seamen, and who had expressed a decided disapprobation of the conduct of the General, in the subsequent transactions of that day.—The fact is that lieut. Angus had under his command about 40 seamen including officers. Of these 31 were killed and wounded; and what is remarkable, not a single man of them was wounded except when fronting the enemy. From this the public can judge, with what bravery they encountered danger, and how little they merit the shameful treatment they have received from the hands of Gen. Smyth.

Capt. Dox too of the regular army, had not even the consolation to find his name mentioned in the official report of the General, though he was severely wounded the moment he reached the hostile shore, and yet continued to fight with the most determined bravery until the object of the expedition was accomplished.—He also disapproved of the measures of the General, and this was his punishment.

At the time the cannonading commenced on that morning, Gen Smyth was comfortably lying in his bed, at his quarters, about three miles distant from the scene of action. He arose, and after delaying some time to enjoy the comforts of a breakfast, he and his suite proceeded to the Navy Yard. During the whole way Gen. Smyth is said to have manifested every mark of fear; and strictly charged his attendants not to utter a single word. On arriving at the Navy Yard he found that lieut. Angus with most of his men had returned; and in a few minutes after, Lt Col. Bærstler with the infantry and several prisoners, arrived with information that the enemy's batteries were taken and their cannon spiked At this information General Smyth could not contain his joy. "Hozza" he exclaimed, "Canada's ours! Canada's ours! Canada's ours! This will be a glorious day for the United States"

On being informed that Capt King was left behind, he order Col. Winder to go with his regiment and bring him over, but Col. Winder found that a considerable force was ready to oppose him, and returned without effecting his object Immediately the countenance of Gen. Smyth fell, and, to say the least, *irresolution* marked his condect during the remainder of the day

On that morning, by the smallest calculation more than 5000 men, anxiously awaited the signal that should direct them to invade the hostile shore—Every heart beat high with expec-

tation—every bosom glowed with an enthusiastic courage, that would not have shrunk from a far superior foe. The enemy were confounded and appalled. Their batteries were silenced—their cannon harmless. A handfull of our brave seamen and soldiers, had taught them a lesson of terror. They had retired back from the point of invasion, apparently uncertain what to do, or how to act. The day was mild and pleasant, and every thing seemed to conspire to cover the American arms with glory, and wipe out from our standard every foul stain of disgrace.

Instead of seizing upon all these advantages, General Smyth suffered theauspicious moment to pass indolent and inactive; and at length ordered his troops to disembark.—"Shame, where is thy blush!" Well may the patriot "think upon his country's honors torn," and frown indignant on the man whose hand has done the shameful deed.

'Tis here proper to notice, that between 10 and 12 o'clock, on the morning of that day, 3 Sailors crossed over in a boat, burnt 3 houses, plundered as much hroperty as they could bring away, and after remaining two hours, returned without the slightest molestation.

This is a convincing proof, that gen. Smyth might have crossed over without meeting an opposing foe.

But the scene of disgrace did not terminate here. The next day, the following general orders, again excited a belief that Canada was yet to be invaded.

Head Quarters, Camp Near Buffalo,
29th Nov. 1812.

Tomorrow at 8 o'clock all the corps of the army will be at the navy-yard ready to embark. Before 9 the embarkation will take place—the general will be on board—Neither rain, snow, or frost, will prevent the embarkation.

It will be effected with more order and silence than yesterday—boats will be alloted to the brave volunteers.—Fifty men will go in each red boat, forty men in each white boat. A piece of artillery and cassoon in each scow, the artillery men and about 20 men of some other corps.

Seats will be put in the boats today, and oars added to the long boats each of which will carry 80 or 100 men—Ropes will be provided that boats may take the scows in tow. A field officer of each corps will attend today to see preparations made, and the boats arranged in order. They will cause seats to be made and other preparations.

The cavalry will scour the fields from B. R. to the bridge, and suffer no idle spectator.

While embarking, the music will play martial airs, *Yankee Doodle* will be the signal to get under way.

The regiments will act together, but without being scrupulously attentive to keep their places in the line. When we pull for the opposite shore, every exertion will be made.——The landing will be made in despite of cannon.———The whole army has seen that cannon is to be little dreaded.

The information brought by capt. Gibson, assures us victory. But the enemy are as brave as we are and will fight.

Hearts of war! tomorrow will be memorable in the annals of the United States.

(Signed)
ALEXANDER SMYTH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

But "to morrow" came and passed away without witnessing a single effort on the part of the general to meet the high expectations he had raised——The day was spent in doing nothing that could very materially promote the project of invasion. Gen. Smyth held a council with his officers both of the regular and volunteer corps, and it was resolved to postpone the time of crossing until 3 or 4 in the morning of the 1st of December. At this council some of the officers expressed their doubts as to General Smyth's really intending to invade Canada; alledging that he had already twice deceived them. But he swore a most solemn oath that he would go to Canada the next morning, let what would oppose him.

Orders were issued for all the troops of the various corps to be at the navy yard by 3 o'clock; and in general, they were punctual at the hour. But every thing seemed to be paralized. One hour after another passed away, and nothing was effected. The troopswere in the boats waiting the signal to get under way when day light appeared in the east.

The bugle horn sounded on the opposite shore.

The general started when he heard it, and immediately after, again ordered the army to debark.

It is impossible to describe the rage that prevailed among the troops, at this second disgrace. General Smyth prudently keep himself out of sight, or it is more than probable that he would have fallen a victim to their honest indignation. The volunteers who had come in under the Proclamation of the general were ordered to return their arms and were sent home——The man who had betrayed them to disgrace, under a sacred promise of conducting them to honor and glory, did not even tender them his own or his country's thanks for their well meant services; neither did he ever aender the most trifling assistance in their organization.

The following extract of a letter from Major Douglas to general Porter, will serve to throw some light on the shameful conduct of General Smyth.

"The Pennsylvania Volunteers became in a few days after their arrival at Buffalo, dissatisfied with their situation. The long concealment of Gen Smyth's intentions excited uneasiness and conspired with the confinement to their tents at this inclement season of the year, to produce in their minds the worst effects. For although nine-tenths of the brigade, upon its arrival, would have cheerfully crossed over into Canada, in defiance of danger, yet these causes, added to the indisposition of their own general, prevented more than about four hundred and thirty from volunteering, agreeable to a requisition made to ascertain the number that would cross. I waited upon Gen. Smyth with an official return of the brigade, and expressed my regret that so few had volunteered; but the General observed, that the number was sufficient, and that the rest would be useful at Schlosser, and would tend to divert the enemy. Early on the morning of the 28th ult. agreeably to orders, I marched to the navy yard with a battalion of infantry, commanded by Major Harriott; upon our arrival I waited upon Gen. Smyth, informed him a detachment of Pennsylvania volunteers had arrived, that the remainder of the brigade would be soon at hand, and requested to know if Col. Purviance might take the command of the infantry, provided a sufficient number of his regiment would volunteer.—The General said that it would be better to keep the brigade in a safe place, and the Colonel need not try to get more volunteers unless he was sure to get a sufficient number for his command, for we have *more men* than we want, we are now in confusion. The regulars were at this time embarking and the general remained on the bank of the river an idle spectator, evidently unfit to accelerate any movement.

"The Penn volunteers, with the exception of less than one hundred who remained in camp, were, before half the boats were filled, in the edge of the woods at the river awaiting their turn to embark. No troops could be more anxious to cross than three-fourths of the brigade. Upwards of fourteen hundred eagerly looked for a debarkation on the enemy's shore; but the General believed that it was not yet time to adorn his brows with "the ungathered laurels," ordered his troops to camp; although he had, even agreeable to his own statement, double the enemy's number, treble his force of flying artillery, and the cannon on his batteries spiked.

"I will pass over, for the present, the transactions of the second day, as it was obvious by his inattention to the embarkation, and by his spending the morning, except a few minutes, in Capt. Wallace's camp, and Mr. Kinzor, our brigade waggon-master's tent, that he did not then intend the "*Conquest of Canada!*" Permit me to turn from this disgusting scene and to close these observations by remarking, that the order of embarkation invariably proposed by Gen. Smyth, was, that the regular infantry, artillery, and 12 months volunteers should cross in the first boats and make good their landing, and the Pennsylvania & New-York volunteers in the second—Yet he reflects on these volunteers for not embarking, and attributes to them the cause of his inglorious retreat—made still more inglorious by an attempt to cover it."

Thus have I endeavored to give a sketch of the most prominent transactions of the army under this gasconading General——Those who were present, cried out with one voice, that he was a *coward*, and to that cause was universally ascribed the failure of the expedition.

Before dismissing this sickening subject, I will say a word respecting that part of General Smyths despatch which relates to the strength of his forces. It appears from his own acknowledgement, that, on Saturday,—"he deemed himself ready to cross with 3000 men at once;" and his answer to major Douglas, certainly deprives him of the least color of excuse for not crossing at that time, for want of sufficient force. The general has, however, with the most *wonderful* ingenuity extricated himself from the difficulty, by saying that only 1200 troops, together with "about one 3d part of the artillery," were embarked in the boats; the remainder of the forces, amounting of course, to nearly 1800 must have remained idle spectators on the shore.

The boats and scows would have carried over near 4000 men *at once*, besides the artillery. Yet because the General had neglected to order more than about 1200 into the boats, he attempts to justify his conduct, on the ground that 3000 were not embarked ready to cross *at once*, agreeably to the order he says he had received from Major General Dearborn.

This logic may do at head quarters but we reason rather different on the frontiers. It is however to be remarked that though the general estimated the force, actually embarked, at only 1200 men, all who were present, were confident that it was much greater.

As to the number of troops that were embarked on the morning of the 1st inst. it is difficult to form a correct opinion. General Smyth estimates the whole number at 1512; but in asserting that there were only 30 men with General Porter, or under his command, he has been guilty of a gross deviation from fact; for the volunteers under Gen. Porter amounted to at least 250, or perhaps three hundred men.

CYRENIUS CHAPIN

Buffalo, December 28, 1813.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 4.*

Reports—Letters from Washington state, that Mr. Gales, of the Senate, is about to introduce a bill into that body to prohibit the employment of British seamen on board of American vessels either public or private. This bill, it is said, meets the approbation of Mr. Cheves and several other leading members in the house of representatives. Should it pass, and commissioners with *proper powers* be appointed to treat with Great-Britain, a peace will be the consequence. Great-Britain has asked no more, and promised an equivalent on her part. This is bringing matters to the true test.

The Alexandria Herald says, that "to relieve the doubts which have been entertained, we state it as our firm belief, that as soon as the present army bills shall have passed the house, it is the intention of the committee of foreign relations to report a general expose of the actual *situation* and *resources* of the country, together with a proposition on our part to Great-Britain, as an ultimatum or expiring effort, in which certain minor points will be waved. A pledge will be given, on the part of those now in power, *in case of her refusal*, not to abandon the war till such terms shall have been acceded to."

FROM FRANCE.

The schooners Pioneer and Oriental have arrived at Baltimore, from Bordeaux which place they left on the 8th of Nov. By these arrivals we learn, that the three generals, mentioned in our 1st accounts to have been arrested in Paris, have been executed, and that on the 29th October, eighteen other prisoners of distinction were shot, for having been concerned in the conspiracy. It is said that a plot had been laid to assassinate the Emperor on his return from Russia: and that this plot had been discovered, and trials and executions were taking place daily. Time will probably develope the truth. The last accounts from Bonaparte left him at Moscow on the 12th of October, in the same situation he had been for several weeks before, not having advanced or retreated.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the Philipsburgh, which left Liverpool on the 9th of November, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 6th of that month.

The accounts from Russia, generally, are calculated to increase the belief that the Russians will ultimately succeed against the French—they seem to have emerged from the deep dismay occasioned by their first distresses. They believe they are in such a situation as to destroy their ruthless invaders, as Bonaparte with his army are in the very midst of a military nation of thirty millions of people, and in a season when escape is nearly impossible.

From Spain, observes a Liverpool paper of the 9th of November, the prospect seems somewhat darkened—There exists no longer any prospect of driving the enemy out of the Peninsula during the present campaign—and, the chance of success in the next will depend entirely on the Russian war.

The late conspiracy in France, had been the great subject of conversation in England for some days. By some it was supposed to have been a jacobin plot, for the restoration of a republican government—by others, that it was a bold attempt to take advantage of the absence of Bonaparte to subvert the present government, which to the great mass of the French people is no less odious than jacobinism. Popular discontents at the pressure of the conscription, it is most likely, has occasioned the conspiracy at Paris.—The discontent at the unprecedented and desolating despotism of Bonaparte, will of course, produce attempts to overthrow his government—but, we fear, they will be unsuccessful. While many hundred thousand families have been impoverished by the Corsican, his wars have procured for his chiefs the most splendid fortunes—and thus, his despotism is so well organized, that he bids defiance to popular indignation. Hence, the first step taken by the conspirators, was to spread a report of his death.

An article from Petersburgh, under the date of October 5, observes, "We have good news from the armies. The skirmishing parties have materially annoyed the enemy. His supplies have been intercepted, and among these, 80,000 pelisses have fallen into our hands.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the 2d inst. directed another manifesto to be published on the state of the Empire. He cautions his subjects against giving way to their fears, an account of the measures which have been adopted for removing certain heavy and valuable articles from Petersburgh before the freezing of the rivers. He declares this to be only a timely precaution, and that at present Petersburg was not threatened with the least danger. It would, however, he adds, be sin against God, were he to take upon himself to decide on future events; and by having all kinds of heavy articles out of the way, the means will be rendered easier for the inhabitants to remove into the interior of the country, should necessity require it, "*It being once for all fixed and determined* (and which he says, no doubt every Russian will voluntarily concur) *rather to drain the last cup of misery, than by a scandalous peace to subject Russia to a foreign yoke.*

The French accounts would induce us to believe that the cellars of Moscow were full of provisions, and that the city is well supplied from the country parts. In contradiction to this assertion, we need only state, that provisions laid in before the frost, do not keep, and that it is not until the frosts sets in for the winter, about the middle of October, that provisions are killed and packed up for the winter—they must be packed up with layers of snow between them, and how this can be done before the snow falls, we leave the enemy to tell us. As to the supplies from the country part, they must have small appetites indeed to be satisfied with them, for from Twer, on the north of Moscow, almost to the gates of Moscow, on all the roads on the east, west, and south, the Russians are posted in such a manner as to intercept convoys and cut off supplies.

After the various reports which have circulated relative to Com. Rodger's squadron, his safe arrival in a port of the United States, is a subject of much gratification. His cruise has been protracted until his provisions were nearly exhausted; and although he has not fallen in with any of the enemy's ships of war, we are certain it has been owing less to his fault, than to *their good fortune*.

The following circumstance we record with peculiar pleasure, both because it evinces the steady gallantry of our tars and conveys an impressive compliment to a distinguished officer. On the arrival of the crew of the late sloop of war Wasp, at the City of Washington, the term for which most of them had engaged to serve was nearly expired. On its being known however that their late commander Capt Jones was to take charge of the frigate Macedonian, they almost to a man, with three cheers, voluntarily entered into the service.

RETRIBUTION.

Tobias Stansbury, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society of Baltimore late Speaker of the House of Delegates, (Maryland) a general of militia, late an elector of the senate of the same state, & an elector of President and Vice President, set up by the Madison party, has been convicted before the committee of grievances, upon the testimony of the Mayor and Sheriff of Baltimore, *of aiding and abbetting in the Murder of General Lingan*——Some days ago a resolution was laid upon the table to commit him to goal for trial—and we have since heard that the Serjeant at Arms has had him in custody, and safely lodged him in the Annapolis Prison.

Federal Republican.

[Since the above article was in type, at a late hour last evening, we received a letter from Annapolis, covering the subjoined additional report, by the Committee of Grievances. By the same letter we learn that Mr. Crabb moved to commit Stansbury to goal, and supported his motion in an eloquent and spirited speech.——Mr Kilgour also poured out his feelings, like molten lead, upon the hoary headed murderer. Mr. Crabb's motion was lost, and in place of it, the Attorney General was directed to summon witnesses before the Grand Jury, and prosecute the offender in the usual form.]

[*Editor Fed. Rep.*]

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, beg leave further to Report—That they find Tobias E. Stansbury, then a Brigadier General in the Militia of this State, and now a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland from Baltimore County, on the 28th day of July last, at the Gaol of Baltimore County, did refuse to obey or aid the Civil authority in the preservation of the tranquility of the City—That he frequently used violent and inflammatory expressions intended and calculated to excite the Mob to break the Goal, and to murder Mr. Hanson and his friends, who had confided themselves to the protection of the law; and to depress the exertions of those who laboured to allay the infuriated temper of the turbulent; & to divert the assassins from the consummation of their savage designs—That he was present when the cruelties were perpetrated either on general Lee or Lingan—That he has frequently before and since that day expressed his opinion and wish that those persons, who were defending the house in Charle Street, ought to have been put to death when in the house, by the Mob; and has also declared, that if he had been present, that he would have aided in their destruction.

When your committee reflect upon the many manifestations of confidence which Mr Stansbury has received from his immediate constituents, and the public functionaries of the State; when they recollect how frequently, and solemnly he has sworn, before the Supreme Being, to support the constitution and Laws; when they consider the high and important command which he then bore in the service of the State, & the only object of which was the indiscriminate and general security of his fellow citizens, they cannot but express their indignant feelings at the course pursued on that eventful night by General Stansbury and their belief, that the evidence collected by them, is so strong as to justify a well grounded opinion, that he consented to, and countenanced, the completion of the horrible butcheries of that night; and that the House of Delegates of Maryland, is bound by every consideration of justice and expediency, to adopt every constitutional means with which it is invested, to bring to a fair and impartial trial the said Tobias E. Stansbury for his conduct, in relation to the attack on the Goal, and the murder of Gen. James Lingan.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

HARTFORD, (Con.) *Dec 29.*

The brilliant exploits of Decatur, Hull and Jones, with their respective gallant officers and crews, fairly show how respectable the strength and the name of our country might have been had the late navy, the work of *federal hands*, been nurtured and increased year by year. In that event, no naval power would have been disposed to insult us, or could have done it with impunity. Now, the very heroism of our seamen, splendid and glorious as it is, may cost their country dear; by provoking the enemy to retaliate upon our defenceless seaport towns within their reach. There is the utmost ground of confidence that every thing that can be done by our naval armament, will be done: but the odds are fearfully great.

This one circumstance ought to be particularly noticed, and had in perpetual remembrance by the people at large, that the men who have achieved these heroic deeds, neither promised extravagantly beforehand, nor have boasted since; whilst the whole tribe of boasters have done nothing except to cover themselves and their country with shame. It is to be hoped that the good people will learn by this, not to put their confidence, as heretofore, in long tongued swaggering chaps, but in men of modest merit.

GREENSBURGH, (P.) *January 7.*

The following letter was received in town by Monday evening's mail, from Capt. Alexander of the Greensburgh volunteers. Though written in haste, and not intended for publication, we have requested and procured a copy for insertion. We like the generous and handsome manner in which the captain speaks of his brother officers. The letter is dated at Muncy town, four miles from Missisinewa town, 18th December.

"We arrived here yesterday morning, attacked and took this town.—This morning we were attacked before day—had hard fighting—were victorious. Markle distinguished himself——Waltz is killed—and two or three others——about 13 of his men wounded—some severely. Capt. Butler's men fought bravely—their fire was destructive—so of Capt. Hopkins and every other that fought. Captain Butler had one man killed and four wounded. My men had little share in the fight, owing to our station—but they will fight. We have 37 prisoners. I think the enemy suffered greatly. Behind almost every tree blood is seen. I think they have lost at least 50 or 60. We will march on our return this morning. We have no forage for our horses, and are scarce of provisions. I think we will be able to make good our way."

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *January* 15, 1813.

☞ Two western mails due at the Post-Office when this paper was put to press. We cannot account for the failure. The disappointment, at the present time, is peculiarly felt, as there is great anxiety to know the particulars of the expedition under Col. Campbell. ——

On Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, a large Brick Malt house, adjoining the Point Brewery, & owned by Gen. O'Hara, was consumed by fire, together with about 1900 bushels of grain. The brewery, being of frame, was preserved by the vigilance and exertions of the citizens.

GENERAL SMYTH.

The publication by Cyrenius Chapin, in this Gazette, places the conduct of Gen. Smyth in a worse point of view, than it has yet appeared. Doctor Chapin is a man of truth, his statement therefore may be implicitly relied on, and from it Gen. Smyth must be deemed unfit for any appointment in the army of the United States. —We hope the goverment will take proper steps to remove from the army so unqualified a commander.

MAJOR HERRIOTT,

SIR,

THE undersigned, Officers of a detachment of Pennsylvania volunteers who had the honor of being left under your command at Buffalo, beg leave to tender to you their thanks for your humane and generous conduct to the soldiers generally. After having almost unanimously volunteered their services to their country to cross the territorial line between the U. States and the possessions of Great-Britain, and endure the fatigues and sufferings of a winter campaign in the severe climate of Upper Canada, and after having remained faithful to the standard of their country amidst the general combustion and desertions of the Pennsylvania militia and Gen. Smyth thought proper to discharge them without making any provision for their necessary subsistence to their homes, or for paying what was rightfully due to them, or for the care of the numerous sick; it was on this occasion you generously stepped forward and on your individual credit and responsibility provided for the sick, and procured provisions to be issued to the soldiers on their way to their homes.

The undersigned, therefore, in behalf of themselves and the volunteers they had the honor to command, think it a duty they owe thus to express their gratitude for conduct so highly praise-worthy.

With much esteem, &c.

Walter Lithgow,	*Captain 2d Infan.*
Saml Cooper,	*do. do. do.*
James E. Heron,	*do. do. do.*
Saml Witherow,	*do. do. do.*
James Alexander,	*Capt. Flank Company 1st Infantry.*
Robert Irwin,	*Lieut. 2d Infan.*
Isaac Jenkins,	*do do. do.*
Wm Graham,	*do do. do.*
Saml Hobbs,	*do do. do.*
Geo Stevenson,	*Ensign do. do.*
Wm. Anderson,	*do. do. do.*

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ON BANKS.

Mr. Scull,

PERSONS conversant with mercantile and money transactions, are convinced of the utility of banking institutions in our country; and the strong opposition to those institutions, is, it is believed, justly ascribed to vulgar prejudices, acted upon and excited by demagogues who aspire to office.

The writer of this, is conscious of the benefit which results from such institutions, to a manufacturing and commercial town, as Pittsburgh is; if they are wisely governed. But he also knows, what evils they are, when under the controul of illiberality, malevolence and folly. A bank is a powerful engine, capable of being applied to the most beneficial, and to the most injurious purposes. The directors ought to be men "without fear or reproach," of liberal mind—of enlarged views—of intimate knowledge of the resources and the wants of the country in which they reside, and its interests; and also steadily resolved to direct the engine to the best uses.

The conduct of the directors of the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh, have induced these reflections. The *inconsistency, ignorance* and *oppression*, which have distinguished their measures, since they were deprived of the aid of a great proportion indeed, of the intelligence, integrity and honor, which they at one time possessed, is felt by all, and excites universal indignation. That certain of the directors are of the most estimable in society, the writer of this with pleasure acknowledges; and is charitably presumes, that each of them in a particular walk in life may have much merit:—but, that they are *all* calculated for the station in which they are placed, no man who knows them and their acts, will be so hardy as to assert. The constitution, or bye-laws of the board of directors (the writer understands) is such, that two dissenting votes frustrate any measure. Therefore, the credit, the reputation, and perhaps the existence, of numberless individuals, depends upon the tainted breath of two men, under the influence of envy, hatred and all uncharitableness, and that there are such men belonging to that board, he does assert.

The evil ought to be redressed—and an institution so capable of good and of harm, and which annually sweeps from our country $ 30,000, be so regulated as to effect the purposes for which it was designed.——How is this to be effected?

The writer at present submits his reflections and the above question, to the public, with hopes, that persons more competent to the duty (for a duty it is) than himself, will through the medium of the presses, suggest some efficient means. Perhaps, a narrative of the many acts of ignorance and oppression perpetrated by that body, presented to the legislature, would afford a corrective, and to that, he will in *future communications* contribute.

The writer is free to acknowledge, that in making his remarks, he is influenced by a deep sense of injuries received; and he regrets, that in seeking the only redress he can at present obtain, he is obliged to pass general censure, when he feels its injustice as to some individuals.—Those to whom his strictures cannot apply, will find his excuse in the circumstance of the opinions of each member being carefully concealed, and that he is not an *inquisitor* or a *familiar* of the inquisition.

The writer furnishes his real name in the envelope of this paper. He knows you will not gratify impertinent curiosity—but requests you will afford his name to any person who may in your opinion have a right to demand it.

A CITIZEN.

Pittsburgh, December 29, 1812.

From Chillicothe, Dec. 30.

His excellency general Harrison, arrived in town on Tuesday evening last. The object of his visit, we understand, is to consult with governor Meigs, on some business of importance.

—

Yesterday an express arrived with despatches from colonel Campbell to gen. Harrison—from whom we learn that the detachment under col. Campbell has arrived safe at Greenville.

—

We are enabled to state from unquestionable authority, that general Harrison has declined accepting the commission of brig. general, which has been tendered him; because, he would then be the youngest of all the officers of that grade, now in the service of the United States, gen. Boyd, excepted. He has, however, agreed to continue the command of the north western army for this campaign, as major general of the Kentucky quota—after which it is his intention to retire to private life.

While we regret, that gen. Harrison has determined to retire from the army at the close of the campaign, in which his patriotism has induced him to embark, we are happy to anticipate, from the regularity of his movements, an honorable termination of his military labours. In him, the people of the west, have unbounded confidence—he has driven from our borders, a host of savages, whose unrelenting barbarity has despoiled our population of its enterprizing citizens. His principles are purely patriotic, and his enterprizes have been governed by an eye to the public good. Can the government be ungrateful to such a man? Can his fellow citizens fail to love and honor him?

—

In the eastern and northern states it is believed, that from the circumstances of general Dearborn having gone into winter quarters, and from the failure of general Smyth, it will be impossible for the north western army to proceed in its offensive operations. To correct this opinion, we can state, unequivocally, that whatever may be the disposition of the troops under generals Dearborn and Smyth, yet, the movements of gen. Harrison will not be consequently retarded. The troops under his command, are composed of such staunch and patriotic materials, that they will not hesitate to cross the lines. The brigades from Pennsylvania and Virginia have, already, consented to perform any service which their general may require—and the volunteers of Ohio and Kentucky have no boundaries to their enterprize, except such as honor and patriotism dictate. As an evidence of the troops, and their willingness to submit to any privation rather than forfeit the confidence of their country, we state, that the brigade of Kentuckians, under general Winchester, were for *twelve* days without bread or flour, and they were not even heard to murmur.

The Ohio volunteers, commanded by gen. Tupper, although destitute of almost every article of cloathing, cheerfully perform the most arduous duties.

—

We have been politely favored, by gen. Harrison with the following copy of a letter, addressed by him to the secretary of state, tendering his resignation as governor of the territory of Indiana.

HEAD-QUARTERS, N. W. Army,
Delaware, Dec. 28th, 1812.

SIR,

Having been informed that the senate of the United States, had postponed a decision upon my nomination to the rank of brigadier in the army, until it should be ascertained that I would relinquish the office of governor of the Indiana territory; and, believing that no such relinquishment had been insisted on from others, under similar circumstances, I refused to make the required declaration. I have lately heard, however, that the nomination has been sanctioned, and although it is not my wish to accept of the military appointment, I have determined to resign the civil office; and accordingly request the president to receive this as my resignation of the government of the Indiana territory, and my wish not to be considered a candidate for a re-appointment.

Upon leaving an office so important as that which I now give up, and to which I have been successively appointed by an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Madison, I cannot but derive great satisfaction from the reflection, that I have been fortunate enough to execute every command, that I have received from the general government. It is a source of still greater pleasure to me, to know, that during my administration of upwards of twelve years, in which no small share of the whole powers of government were placed in my hands, I have uniformly given to those powers a construction the most favorable to the liberties of the people; that no instance of injustice or oppression towards a single individual, has been charged against me; no civil officer deriving his commission from me has been dismissed; and that from the day of my assuming the government, to that of my departure from the territory, I have never ceased to receive unequivocal evidence, of attachment and affection, from its citizens.

Will you be pleased, sir, to assure the president of my eternal gratitude for the many marks of his confidence which I have received, and accept for yourself the assurances of my greatest respect and esteem.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. James Monroe, Esq.
Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

(COPY.)

Camp on Mississinewa, two miles above Silver Heels,
December 12, 1812.

DEAR GENERAL,

After a fatigueing march of 3 days and one night from Greenville, I arrived with the detachment under my command at a town on the Mississinewa, thought by the spies to be Silver Heel's town; but proved to be a town settled by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th undiscovered, a charge was made upon the town, when many fled over the river, others surrendered—those who fled made resistance after crossing, by firing across the river—Thirty seven prisoners are taken, whom I shall bring in with me, including men women and children—seven warriors were killed. After disposing of the prisoners, I marched a part of the detachment down the river, and burned three villages without resistance; I then returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first village attacked.

This morning about day light, or a little before, my camp was attacked by a party of Indians (the number unknown, but supposed to be between 2 and 3 hundred) on my right line occupied by Maj. Ball's squadron, who gallantly resisted them for about 3 quarters of an hour, when the Indians retreated, after being most gallantly charged by captain Trotter at the head of his troop of cavalry.

We lost in the first action 1 killed and 1 wounded, (by accident the last)—in the action of this morning, we have 8 killed, and about 25 or thirty wounded; not having yet gotten a report, I am unable to state the numexactly.

The Indians have lost about forty killed, from the discoveries now made—the spies are out at present ascertaining the number. I have sent to Greenville for a reinforcement, and send you this hasty sketch. A detailed report shall hereafter be made known to you, noticing particularly those companies and individuals, who have distinguished themselves signally.

I anticipate another attack before I reach Greenville, but rest assured my dear general, they shall be warmly received.

I have a detachment composed of the bravest fellows, both officers and soldiers in the world. Our return will be commenced this morning.

Among our killed I have to deplore the loss of the brave captain Pierce—lieut. Waltz, of captain Markle's troop of cavalry is also mortally wounded.

Their gallant conduct shall be noticed hereafter.

Yours with the greatest
respect and esteem,
(Signed)

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.
Lt. Col. 19th Regt. United States Infantry.

GEN. W. H. HARRISON,
Commanding N. W. Army.

Paul Hamilton, Esq. has resigned the office of Secretary of the navy.

THE subscriber, on behalf of Col. JAMES OHARA, and himself, tenders his thanks to those citizens who attended at the late FIRE, at the Point, to whose unremitted exertions, in such a night of tempest and cold, the providential and extraordinary preservation of the Brewery is acknowledged.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

January 11, 1813.

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. MARY ANN KIRKPATRICK, consort of Major A. Kirkpatrick, of this town. This lady was greatly esteemed by all her acquaintances, and her loss is irreparable to her family.

——At the city of Washington, JOHN SMILIE Esq. member of Congress, from Fayette county.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

BARLEY

WILL be purchased as usual, notwithstanding the late occurrence of Fire—The Brewery will be in operation again in a short time, and every exertion made to supply customers as heretofore

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 181

PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION COMPANY.

ALL persons having demands of any kind against the *Pennsylvania Population Company*, are requested to transmit the same as soon as possible, duly authenticated, to Mr. *CHARLES CATLIN*, No. 83, south Fourth Street, *Philadelphia*, for adjustment, as the said Company is dissolved, and is closing its concerns.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1813.

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE *MANUFACTORY*,

Third between Wood and Market Streets, near the Hay Scales.

Hazleton, Colby & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced the *SILVER PLATING BUSINESS* in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c. &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the United States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs *SUTTON & MICKLE* at their wholesale Warehouse, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

*** One or two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

1st January, 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months on the capital actually paid in, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the Company's Office, any time after the 15th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the fifteenth township and fourth range of the Steubenville District, containing 162 acres, lying on the new road now made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New Lisbon, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.

Apply to JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Fourth streets,
Pittsburgh.

January 8, 1813. 6t

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Cecil, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID EVANS, } *Executors*
WM. HAYS, }

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE lately published for the use of schools and families, the following valuable works—

INTRODUCTION TO
"THE ENGLISH READER,"

Or a selection of pieces in PROSE & POETRY;
Calculated to improve the younger class of learners in reading; and to imbue their minds with the love of virtue, with
RULES AND OBSERVATIONS
For assisting children to read with propriety

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

ALSO,

"THE ENGLISH READER,"

Or pieces in Prose & Poetry,
Selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments; and to inculcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue; *With a few preliminary observations* on the principles of good reading;

BY LINDLEY MURRAY

ALSO,
Have just published a second edition of
"THE CHILD'S LIBRARY,"

Of useful knowledge;
Containing a variety of entertaining and familiar stories, *adapted to the Capacities of Children;* interspersed with the history of birds; calculated to form the mind and mould the heart to sympathy and love.

NEW STORE.

In Market Street, next door to the Office of the Mercury.

J. JOHNSON & CO.

HAVE just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries* and *Liquors*, all of which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec 31, 1812.

QUILL MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint stationers, army contractors, and others, that he has commenced the Manufacturing of quills, and is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in quills, equal to English, upon the most liberal terms.

JAS GRAHAM.

☞ CASH given for raw quills, at the stone house opposite the Bank second street.

Pittsburgh, Nov 26, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY of Washington, Pennsylvania wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

Copper and Tin Wares.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction. Prices as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business. Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six Journeymen SADDLERS, either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday Evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh January, 1, 1813

MR. BULLET

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his

COTILLION PARTY,

will commence THIS EVENING January 1, 1813.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved, contains, by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of *JOHN NIBLOW* on the premises or *WILLIAM WILKINS*, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf.

DANIEL CHUTE

RESPECTFULLY anounces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he proposes opening a *SCHOOL* on Monday the 21st of December, inst. in the commodious room which he formerly occupied, over Mr. Thomas Aigee's store. With gratitude he acknowledges past favors, and assures the public that no exertions shall be spared to render the seminary respectable, and profitable to employers. Terms of tuition moderate, payable at entrance. For further information apply to *Daniel Chute* or *Reuben Neal*.

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1812.

N. B. If suitable encouragement be offered an Evening School will be opened at the same place.

WANTED,

A STRONG active LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of EDWARD PRELEY, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

100 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the employment of the subscriber, living near York, (Penn.) on Thursday evening the 19th inst. a man named JOHN LOVELL. On the Tuesday before, he left the subscriber's house, having under his care a waggon and five horses, loaded with 26 barrels of flour, which he was to drive to Baltimore—where he was to dispose of the flour to the best advantage. He arrived with the team, accordingly, at Baltimore, and sold the flour at the rate of $ 9 50 per barrel. He then took one of the horses, and putting the money received for the flour in his pocket—made off.

Said Lovell is a stout man, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and lean face. The horse which he took, is a bright bay, dark mane and tail, his hind feet white about 11 or 12 years old, and about 14 hands high.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given for delivering said Lovell and horse to the subscriber, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

WILLIAM JONES.

November 23, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

Map of the Seat of War in *NORTH AMERICA,*

BY

JOHN MELISH.

FOR SALE BY

CRAMER SPEAR & EICHBAUM

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots situated by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Penn Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM *BOOKSELLERS,*

Have recently published the

Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARTINI, professor of philosophy at Zurich.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young

Price 90 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a style and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands: that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER

ALSO,

THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN.

To which is added,

A Biographical Sketch of

GENERAL WAYNE,

with an account of the

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low*"

ALSO

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity"—*Goldsmith's preface*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor.

October 29, 1812

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Lies, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides the useful Tables Lists of Roads, &c it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

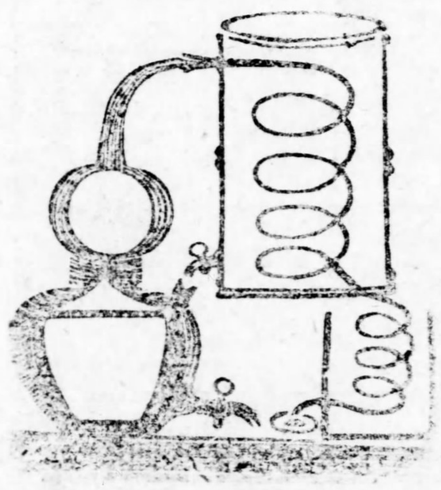
THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons

Copper by the Sheet

Tin by the Box

Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the

Apothecary & Drug business

Apply to

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24 1812

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M'Combs* in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c. done at the shortest notice and in the greatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P & J. W SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street Pittsburgh.*

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers; their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists Wood street Pittsburgh.*

October 13, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

J. P & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance the seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first, of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, D. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets. Messrs Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Price Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and fax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful fun of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of flat or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood street.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,

Assistant.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend the a to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS,

Baltimore, July 13, 1810

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson,

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal

Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.

Lee's Eye-water.

Lee's Tooth-ache drops.

Lee's Damask Lip-salve.

Lee's Corn-plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *SUTTON & MICKLE*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For sale, at this Office.